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the Carolina Farmer

July, 1961

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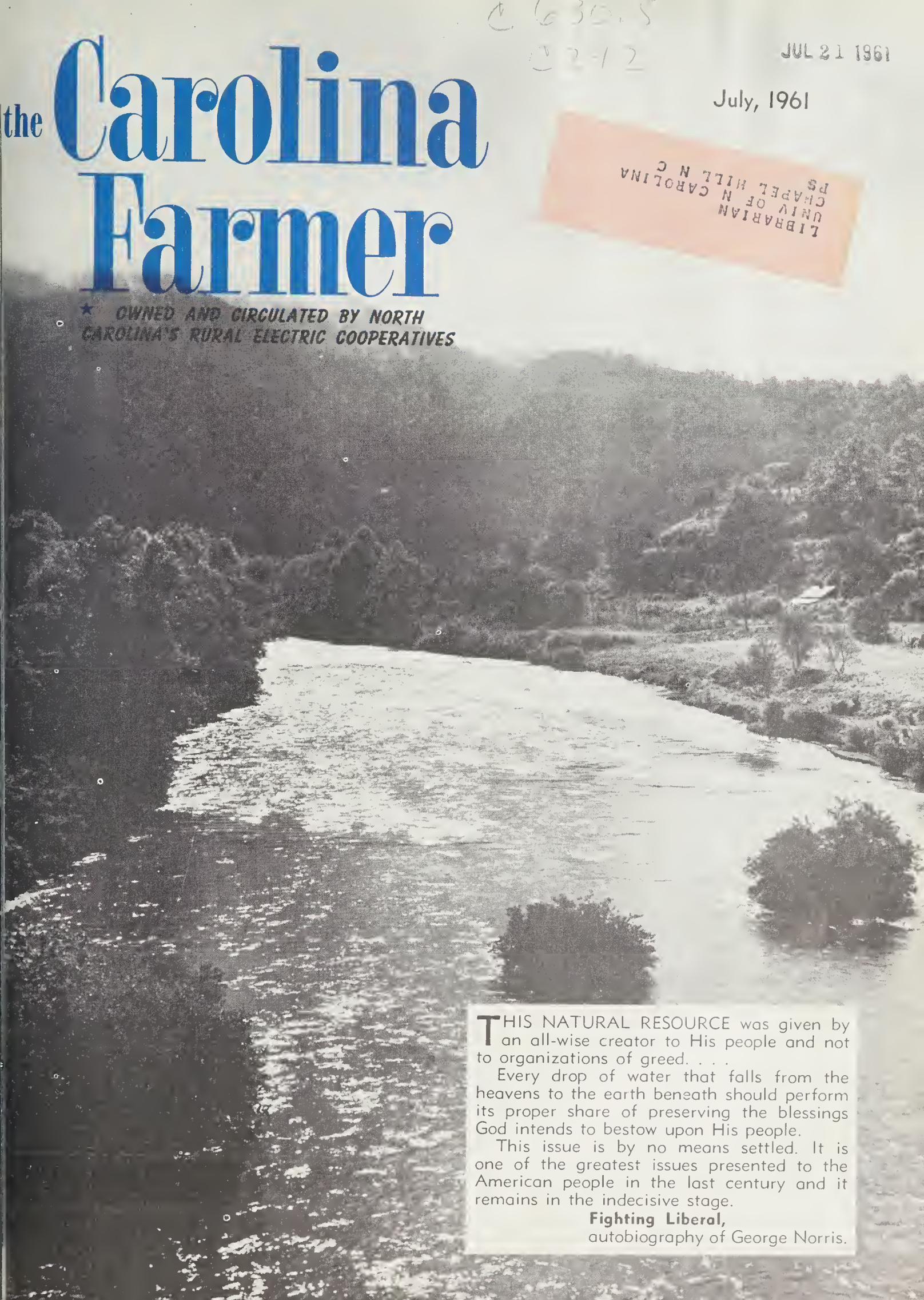
★ OWNED AND CIRCULATED BY NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES



THIS NATURAL RESOURCE was given by an all-wise creator to His people and not to organizations of greed. . . .

Every drop of water that falls from the heavens to the earth beneath should perform its proper share of preserving the blessings God intends to bestow upon His people.

This issue is by no means settled. It is one of the greatest issues presented to the American people in the last century and it remains in the indecisive stage.

Fighting Liberal,
autobiography of George Norris.

Special for Farm Families!

A 1961 Frigidaire Frost-Proof Refrigerator that's ⅓ freezer...holds 149 lbs. of frozen foods!

Two Door—new . . . Frost-Proof, too! Deluxe Refrigerator-Freezer. Model FPD-13B-61. 13.20 cu. ft. net capacity.

No defrosting!

Exclusive Frigidaire Frost Forbidder stops freezer frost before it can form!

What a beautiful way to do away with defrosting drudgery! Frigidaire Frost Forbidder actually stops frost *before* it forms in heavily loaded freezer section, no matter how hot your kitchen may get! Fact is, you'll never even see frost on packages or freezer walls!

Who'd ever dream even Frigidaire could pack so much freezer space into a Refrigerator just 5 ft. 4 inches high —and never forget a single convenience feature you'd want!

- Huge Roll-to-You Freezer Basket practically serves you the packages! Stores *more* food because there's no frost to steal space!
- Twin Glide-out Hydrators hold a bumper crop of dewy-fresh produce —nearly ¾ bushel!
- Storage galore on *both* doors—everything from butter and eggs to the *biggest* milk cartons you buy at the store!

All this plus the Sheer Look—slimmest trimmest, *smartest* look your kitchen has seen in ages! And you can afford it

Now! "Best Buys" with *"That Frigidaire Touch!"*

- **A touch you love in Features**
- **A touch you see in Styling**
- **A touch you feel in Craftsmanship**
- **A touch you trust in Engineering**

. . . a touch you'll find only in products bearing this symbol:

ONLY $5.30 a week after small down payment Model FPD-13B-61. See your dealer for his easy terms

See Your Local FRIGIDAIRE Dealer

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Setzler-Hinson Furniture Co., Inc.
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Carolina Home & Auto Supply

WILKESBORO
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WILSON
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Power Company Patriots

THOSE MEMBERS of the state Senate who helped defeat the territorial protection bill as endorsed by Tarheel Electric Membership Association weakened the rural electric cooperatives.

We can reason that this was their intention. No intelligent member of the Senate can claim ignorance of the purpose of Senate 345, or the purpose of the opponents.

Testimony before the Senate Utilities Committee by John Morrisey, lawyer for the League of Municipalities, Reid Thompson, lawyer for Carolina Power & Light Company, and John Hicks, secretary of Duke Power Company, was, as *the News & Observer* said, "hogwash."

Morrisey testified that because the rural electric cooperatives were successful, they should be abolished.

Thompson, with charts, showed a growth in margins of the cooperatives. He and Hicks figured that this was a signal to make them weaker. They called the margins a "profit," and suggested they be taxed.

Thompson thought it un-American for the consumer-owned businesses to try to protect their property that had been gobbled up by towns.

Morrisey's suggestion may be the only one ever made by a responsible person that a successful business be closed down because of its success.

Hicks's and Thompson's claim that a cooperative margin is a taxable profit displays either a gross ignorance of business, or a willingness to mislead the public in order to penalyze their competition.

And if Thompson's idea of Americanism is to surrender your property to his company, then you're better off being a traitor than a CP&L patriot.

You have the record on the 1961 state Senate. You know which men represented the power companies, which the consumers.

We hope this knowledge will be useful.

the Carolina Farmer

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TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION
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THE COVER—Ralph Mills's photo is of a river in Western North Carolina, a tributary of the Tennessee. It is a more useful river because of a man whose memory we honor this month, the late George Norris of Nebraska. His gift to the nation is memorialized in economic freedom for millions of laborers and farmers and in the hearts of all people possessed of pride in a nation that had the wisdom and conscience to create a TVA.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS MAIL PRIVILEGES AUTHORIZED AT RALEIGH, N. C. UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RALEIGH, N. C. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 914 FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 60¢ PER YEAR.

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HAUSLER HEADS REA's RAD PLAN

(Editor's note: Mr. Hausler, who will direct the new Rural Areas Development staff in REA, has been a close friend to the Carolina Farmer through most of its history. As executive secretary of Rural Electric Consumer Publications, Inc., Mr. Hausler worked diligently to maintain and improve the member publications in the interest of the rural electric consumer, and the Carolina Farmer is deeply indebted to him.)

☐ The Rural Electrification Administration has established a Rural Areas Development staff, and appointed as its head Richard M. Hausler, executive secretary of Rural Electric Consumer Publications Cooperative, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced June 15.

The new staff was organized to help the more than 1,700 REA electric and telephone borrowers and other interested groups develop industry to relieve unemployment and underemployment within their areas. The staff will offer them technical, management, and operations assistance.

Hausler will report directly to REA Administrator Norman M. Clapp. Serving under Hausler, as the head of three separate units of the RAD staff, are Hugh B. O'Hara, project development and loans; Harold A. Whittle, technical assistance; and John H. Myhre, operations. All are present members of the REA staff.

Creation of the RAD staff in REA stems from Secretary of Agriculture Freeman's establishment on March 21, 1961, of a Rural Areas Development program in the Department. REA was one of 11 USDA agencies selected to implement the new program. At the time, Secretary Freeman said that, through RAD, the "full resources of the Department will be directed toward the provision of tools for use of local development efforts to eliminate underemployment and the blight of chronic poverty in rural America."

REA Administrator Clapp emphasized that the extent of REA's participation will depend in large measure on the initiative and decisions of local people.

"We are ready to help," he said, "but the local people have to make the first move. When they show initiative by setting up local development organizations

(Continued on page 9)

THE FRONT PORCH *by J. C. Brown, Jr.*

It Was A Summer week about 22 years ago when I boarded a rickety school bus and embarked on a miserably hot journey into some of the lands beyond our mountains.

My father and his agriculture students had rescued the bus just short of a scrap heap, and set out on a shoestring tour of parts of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. (They let me tag along.) Such jaunts were unusual for school groups then—in fact, this was the first one I'd heard of that ranged so far.

We camped out at night, bought groceries along the way, cooked our own food, and toured. Other than bad cooking and heat, I have a distinct memory of three things from the trip:

Lookout Mountain and the relics of the Civil War thereabouts, the steel mills at Birmingham, and Norris Dam.

I was 12, and it seemed to me that all of these represented perfect work for a man:

To build a dam, to turn back floods, to make light from falling water; to make steel from fire and earth; to want a mountain badly enough to fight and die for it.

Time, and a knowledge of the circumstances accompanying the building of dams, the making of steel, and the fighting of wars, have taken some of the gleam from these pursuits. Now its necessary to look into the purposes, the beneficiaries, and other bothersome questions.

But time also brought an acquaintance with the example of the man who is responsible for the building of Norris Dam; who helped the men who handled the fire and the earth to share in their productivity; who unpopularly resisted entry into one war and a few years later just as umpopularly led us from the shelter of our isolationism into a position of world responsibility.

The man, of course, was George Norris, the late senator from Nebraska. He is known as the father of TVA, but he was the champion of many causes, and not a one was on behalf of narrow, selfish interests.

He was the enemy of monopolists, exploiters of labor, and wasters of our resources.

Had he lived, he would have been 100 years old this month; and in May, a small group gathered in Washington to create a memorial to him:

The memorial was one George Norris

(Continued on page 9)

Murray Lincoln (left) and Claude Wickard (right) were among those paying tribute to the memory of George Norris in Washington, May 16 and 17.

Death of A Bill to Protect Your Property

State Senate denies territorial protection to consumer-owned electric systems.

☐ North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives were put in the position of having to lobby against their own bill, Senate 345, last month.

The bill began as one which would have allowed the EMCs to continue serving areas they served prior to annexation by municipalities.

It ended as one which would have forced the cooperatives to sell out parts of their property to profit power companies and municipalities.

Senator Thomas J. White of Kinston pinned the power company-backed amendment to the bill. It passed 27-20 on a roll call vote.

Sen. Henry Shelton of Edgecombe, introducer of the original bill, then moved that it be tabled; and his motion carried 28-16 on a standing vote.

The bill had rough sledding from the start. Lt. Gov. Cloyd Philpott sent it to the Senate Utilities Committee, dominated by power company men.

Three are actually retained or hired by commercial utilities.

A week after a public hearing was held (see last issue *Carolina Farmer*), the Utilities Committee issued an unfavorable report, but the bill went to the Senate floor on a minority report.

Chief backer of the bill on the committee was Sen. Jennings G. King of Scotland County, who sponsored an amendment which was acceptable to the cooperatives, and seemed to satisfy city-owned utilities.

The King amendment made it possible for municipally-owned electric systems to acquire cooperative property following annexation.

In committee, there was a tie vote on giving the bill (with King amendment) a favorable report.

Chairman Ben Sumner of Rutherford, a member of the autocratic John Birch Society, broke the tie with a "no" vote.

Committee members favoring protecting the rural electrics' property were:

Senators King, Ralph Scott of Alamance, John Jordan of Wake, W. M. Eubank of Pender, and Boyce A. Whitmire of Henderson County.

Those on the committee voting against the rural cooperatives were:

Senators W. Lunsford Crew of Halifax, a lawyer retained by Virginia Electric and Power Company; P. D. Midgett, Jr. of Hyde, operator of a small commercial power company; Tom L. Clayton of

Reid Thompson, left, attorney for CP&L, accused co-ops of trying "to branch out," which is not so. The bill they sponsored would have permitted them simply to remain where they are despite annexation by towns. John Hicks, secretary of Duke Power Company, said Duke had more rural consumers than co-ops. Following the hearing, Senator Brock recalled that Duke had asked him to pay $3,000 "to put lights to my house."

At hearing before Senate Utilities Committee, Harry Thomas, left, and Bill Crisp, right, listen as CP&L Attorney Reid Thompson implies that the rural electrics' effort to protect their property is "un-American." Thomas is member relations advisor, Four County Electric, Burgaw. Crisp is attorney for Tarheel Electric.

Jackson County, an employee of Nantahala Power & Light; John C. Kesler of Rowan; Jimmy V. Johnson of Iredell; and Sumner.

A minority report brought the bill before the Senate the following Monday night, June 12.

Senator King spoke for its adoption and nobody spoke against it on first reading.

King's motion passed 29 to 20.

Then King moved for passage of 345 as amended, but Sen. Thomas White asked that action be delayed until the next day.

Late Tuesday afternoon, the King amendment, which had the approval of the cooperatives, passed on both a voice and a standing vote.

Senator Shelton spoke on the bill itself and offered a motion for its passage. Then White sent forward his amendment which would force cooperatives to sell out their property to either private power companies or towns following annexation.

King argued against White's amendment, pointing out that the bill did not grant the cooperatives one inch of territory they were not now serving. He also pointed out that the tax status of the EMCs was exactly the same as that of utility systems owned by towns.

On a roll call vote, White's anti-rural electric amendment was adopted 26 to 19.

Senator King objected to a final reading, and on Wednesday when the matter came up again, friends of rural electrification killed the bill on a standing vote, 28-16.

Senator Shelton told the Senate: "The way it came out, it had no semblance to the way it went in."

The failure of the General Assembly to offer protection of areas and premises that cooperatives are now serving throws the problem back to the courts.

In test cases, the *Superior Courts* have offered no protection to the member-owned systems.

One *Supreme Court* decision looked like a victory for Blue Ridge EMC, but when remanded to Superior Court, Judge Will Pless's judgment again deprived the cooperative of the right to serve premises it had served historically and when Duke Power Company would not serve.

State Senate Roll Call Votes on Rural Electrification

Votes in Color considered favorable by Tarheel Electric Membership Association. Y—yea. N—nay. P—paired for. X—paired against. O—not voting.

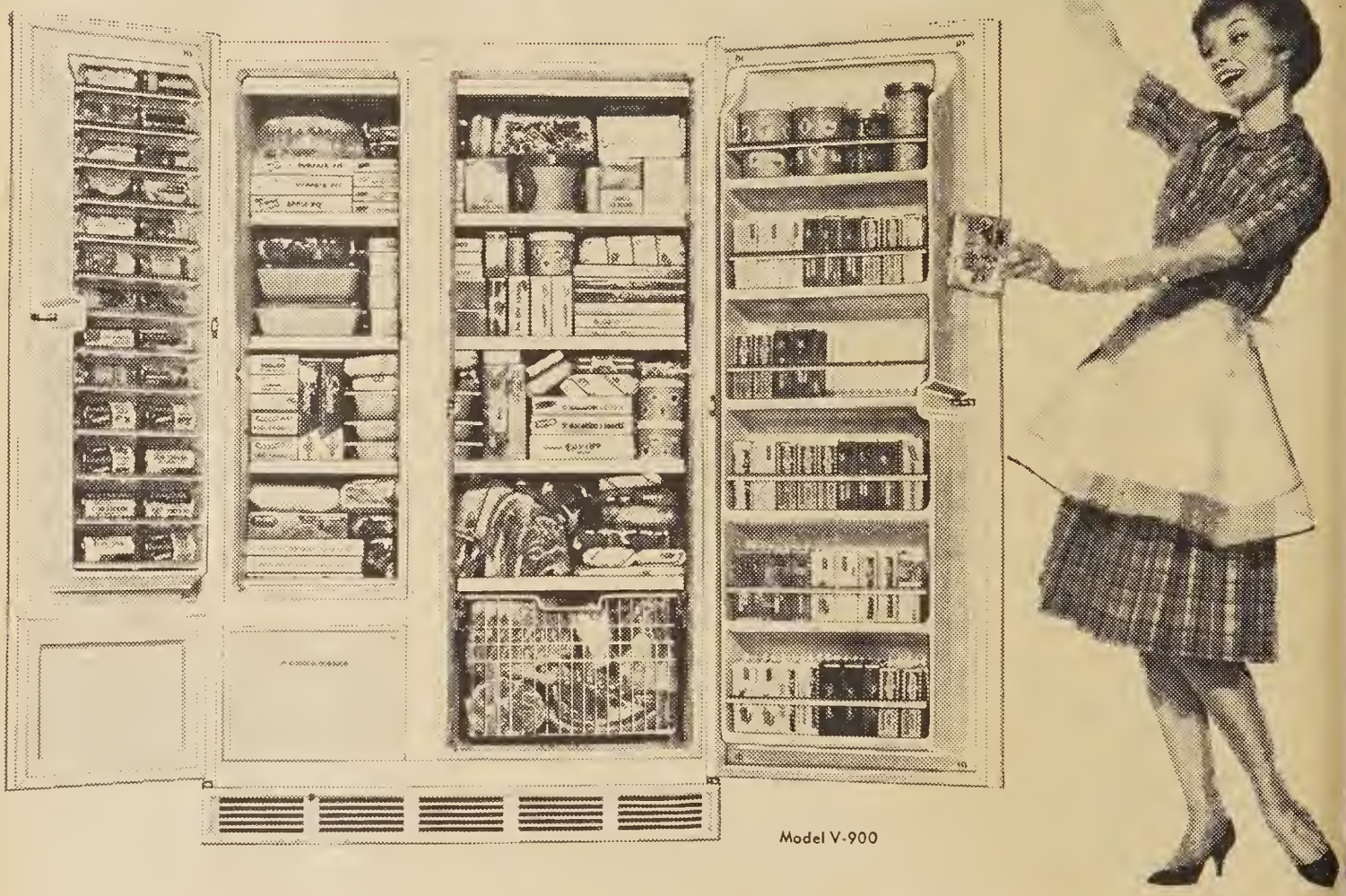
Vote No. 1—On adopting the minority report of the Utilities Committee on Senate Bill 345. Favorable vote was "yea."

Vote No. 2—On adoption of the anti-REA White amendment. Favorable vote was "nay."

Senators & Counties	No. 1	No. 2
Dallas Alford of Nash	N	Y
N. E. Aydlett of Pasquotank	Y	Y
Frank Banzet of Warren	N	Y
J. Spencer Bell of Mecklenburg	N	Y
B. C. Brock of Davie	Y	N
Sam Burrow of Randolph	Y	N
Edward Clark of Bladen	Y	N
Tom Clayton of Jackson	N	Y
Dennis Cook of Caldwell	Y	N
Lunsford Crew of Halifax	X	P
Claude Currie of Durham	Y	Y
Archie Davis of Forsyth	N	Y
J. C. Eagles of Wilson	N	Y
W. M. Eubank of Pender	Y	N
Frank Forsyth of Cherokee	Y	N
J. W. Gentry of Stokes	N	Y
Luther Hamilton, Sr. of Carteret	Y	O
Wills Hancock of Granville	Y	Y
Seth Hollowell of Wayne	N	Y
J. W. Hoyle of Lee	Y	N
Robert Lee Humber of Pitt	Y	Y
Hubert Humphrey of Guilford	N	Y
Jimmy Johnson of Iredell	N	Y
John Jordan of Wake	Y	N
John Kesler of Rowan	N	Y
Jennings King of Scotland	Y	N
N. Hector McGeachy of Cumberland	Y	N
P. D. Midgett of Hyde	N	Y
Cutlar Moore of Robeson	Y	N
Robert F. Morgan of Cleveland	Y	Y
Miles Rhyne of Gaston	O	Y
Clyde Roberts of Madison	Y	N
T. F. Royall of Anson	Y	N
J. Carlyle Rutledge of Cabarrus	N	Y
Ralph Scott of Alamance	P	X
Henry G. Shelton of Hoke	Y	N
William B. Shuford of Catawba	N	Y
James G. Stikeleather of Buncombe	N	Y
T. Clarence Stone of Rockingham	N	Y
Ben Sumner of Rutherford	N	Y
J. Benton Thomas of Hoke	Y	N
J. Max Thomas of Union	N	Y
R. F. VanLandingham of Davidson	Y	N
Lindsay Warren of Beaufort	Y	O
Stewart B. Warren of Sampson	Y	N
Thomas J. White of Lenoir	N	Y
Adam J. Whitley of Johnston	Y	N
Boyce A. Whitmire of Henderson	Y	O
Gordon H. Winkler of Watauga	Y	N
J. Emmett Winslow of Perquimans	Y	Y

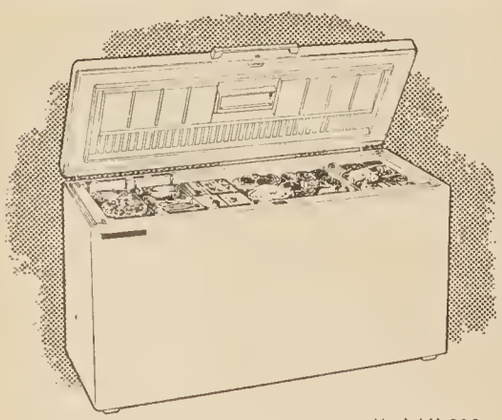
Announcing A Basic Advance In Home Freezer Design To Give You The Greatest Convenience

New KELVINATOR FOODARAMA FREEZER puts 40% MORE FOODS AT YOUR FINGER TIPS



Model V-900

COMPLETE LINE OF CHEST FREEZERS, TOO!



Model H-920

Model illustrated is 21.1 cu. ft. Kelvinator and holds 739 pounds, has fast-freeze compartment, five freezing surfaces, floodlight, temperature control, porcelain liner, lock and key.

World's Most Convenient Freezer

Now . . . no more digging through endless packages for the frozen food you want!

This new, two-door Foodarama Freezer puts 40% more foods up front. Everything's easy to reach, easy to find.

And what a capacity! With 18.2 cu. ft. for storage, Foodarama holds 637 pounds . . . all in a cabinet only 41″ wide, 63″ high and 25″ deep. It even fits flush with walls and cabinets.

There's every storage convenience as well . . . and you get all of the built-in quality, dependability and long life for which Kelvinator has become famous as the oldest and largest manufacturer of low temperature storage cabinets for ice cream and frozen foods.

Don't buy any freezer till you see this new Kelvinator Foodarama Freezer, or one of the other uprights, including "No Frost" models that end forever the messy job of hand defrosting.

How Can Kelvinator Bring You So Much Value?

Because Kelvinator, unlike others, doesn't make costly annual model changes . . . mere "change for change's sake." Instead, its *Constant Basic Improvement* program brings you the newest advances just as soon as they are tested and approved, giving you plus value!

Save During Kelvinator "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY DAYS"...

SEE YOUR **Kelvinator** DEALER NOW!

C. F. Gets New Editor

☐ Richard A. Pence has been named by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association to succeed J. C. Brown, Jr., as editor of *the Carolina Farmer*. He will assume responsibility of the magazine with the August issue.

Pence has been assistant publications editor in the Department of Agricultural Information at North Carolina State College for the past two years. Prior to that, he was a publications assistant at Iowa State University and worked for weekly newspapers in South Dakota and Minnesota.

A native of South Dakota, Pence is a journalism graduate of South Dakota State College. He has also done graduate work in technical journalism at Iowa State University.

Brown, who came to *the Carolina Farmer* in August, 1956, resigned, effective July 1, to accept the position of Potomac Basin Coordinator with the Legislation & Research Division of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Washington.

Pence becomes, next month, the fourth editor in *the Carolina Farmer's* 15- year history. He follows J. E. Nicholson, who founded the magazine and edited it from 1946 through 1951; Jerry L. Anderson, whose editorship began in August, 1952, and ended in September, 1956; and Brown. The magazine, which is owned and published by Tarheel Electric, has a paid circulation of 164,000.

Pence

HAUSLER

(Continued from page 5)

and planning local projects such as home-grown food and fiber processing plants, we can offer technical assistance in organizing such plants and help in financing the necessary electric machinery."

Clapp pointed out that the agency is now authorized, under Section 5 of the Rural Electrification Act, to make loan funds available to its electric borrowers to finance the purchase and installation of electrical machinery and equipment for industrial, commercial and agricultural enterprises in rural areas.

Hausler has been working with rural cooperatives for more than 11 years, first on the staff of the National Rural Electrica Cooperative Association and, since 1952, as executive secretary of the RECP, a cooperative organization of publications issued by statewide associations of REA borrowers.

O'Hara joined the REA staff in June 1939. He has held varying positions in the electric and telephone programs, both in loan applications and cooperative operations activities.

FRONT PORCH

(Continued from page 5)

would have liked. It was a conference which examined his life and directed attention to the principles for which he fought. Sen. George Aiken, one of the speakers at the meeting, writes about these principles and their application today (pages 12 and 13).

A Study of the Man himself might be more worthwhile. If a few bright youngsters can find in Norris a hero, we have hopes of escaping the current torpor of conformity which is spawned in the board rooms of selfishness and fear and peddled as "Americanism."

Norris had no fear of any label. He served his own consicence, and was not afraid to examine it.

He came to Congress a McKinley Republican and departed a progressive independent.

He left the American working man the Norris-LaGuardia Act; the American farmer the REA; the people of the world the example of the Tennessee Valley Authority; and the future a legacy of honest, progressive ideals.

And he never needed a lapel pin from a private power company to remind him he was a good American.

SEE YOUR NEAREST KELVINATOR DEALER TODAY!

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KEEPING UP with rural electrification

By Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association

A coal clause in 1960 would have cost North Carolina's electric membership corporations who buy power from CP&L an extra $205,000.

That was the testimony of T. Foley Treadway, engineer for N. C. Electric Membership Corporation, as the Utilities Commission last month re-opened hearings on CP&L's petition to raise their rates by hitching them to the cost of coal.

The commercial company claims that the fuel clause would simply allow rates to go up as cost of coal goes up, rates to go down when the cost of coal goes down.

The fly in the ointment is that the cost of coal could remain where it is, and rates could still go up under the rider—for power companies are depending less and less on falling water for generation, more and more on coal.

Also, the cost of coal isn't likely to go anywhere but up.

Treadway presented studies which showed that had the company's proposed coal clause been in operation over the past 10 years, it would have cost CP&L's customers an extra $17½ million, up and above the actual increased fuel costs.

But for the watchfulness of the electric membership corporations, the fuel clause may have been in effect since last April. When they discovered that CP&L had quietly made application for the fuel rider, only six days before it would go into effect, the co-ops objected.

A hearing was held on May 24, 1960, at which time N. C. Electric Membership Corporation asked the Utilities Commission to treat the fuel clause proposal as a general rate increase, which would force the company to defend its rate of return on investment.

The Commission refused, but suspended the hearing and the application, upon a motion by N. C. EMC.

Last month, the Commission re-opened the case but refused to consider testimony presented last May. After four days, the hearing was recessed. It was to resume on June 27th, at which time CP&L was to cross-examine Treadway.

★

In another case, N. C. Electric Membership Corporation, and Haywood EMC, again rendered a service to all consumers when it objected to Nantahala Power & Light Company's application to the Utilities Commission for a rate increase.

N. C. EMC's original investigation into the relationship between Nantahala and its owner, ALCOA, revealed enough to interest the attorney general.

Assistant Attorney General Kent Burns went before the Commission on June 5 and asked that the application be suspended until the State could conduct a thorough study of the company's power costs and revenues.

W. T. Crisp, representing N. C. EMC and Haywood EMC, and representatives of customer groups in Nantahala's area supported Burns' request, and the Commission granted it.

Burns said he had seen enough to make him believe that ratepayers had been damaged. "We can't say how much until we put some figures into the agreement."

He referred to an agreement that ALCOA has had with TVA for 20 years, and which calls for a power swapping arrangement. The cooperatives believe that the agreement has enabled Nantahala to deliver firm power to its parent company, but charge it at lower cost secondary rates.

Crisp criticized the company for not revealing the existence of the agreement (which is between ALCOA and TVA, but nevertheless benefits Nantahala) when it came before the Commission asking for a general rate increase.

Burns accused the company of understating its revenue, selling power to its parent at a preferential rate, earning too high a rate of return on its investment, and escaping taxes on the understated part of its revenue.

The State's study, which will be too costly for any single consumers' group to sustain, will show whether or not what Nantahala calls secondary power is not in fact firm power.

★

On pages 6 and 7, you can read about the fate of Senate Bill 345, and see how your senators voted. We are indebted to those who fought for the bill as long as it was a bill to protect your property, and who fought against it when the power companies destroyed its purpose with the White amendment.

Most everybody claims they are for rural electrification. Your senators had a chance to show it. The ones whose votes are printed in color stood by you. Some only went part of the way. They voted for adoption of the committee's minority report, which was in your interest, and also voted for the White amendment, which was damaging to you.

★

Nancy Alexander (Mrs. W. E.) won a N. C. Press Women's prize for her article on Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation. The article, entitled "Determination of Blue Ridge Electric Founders Brought Light to Dark Coves of Mountains," first appeared in the *Lenoir News-Topic*.

The article was judged second place winner among features appearing in newspapers with less than 20,000 circulation.

THE DEBT RURAL AMERICA OWES GEORGE NORRIS

The late Senator from Nebraska, whose 100th anniversary the nation observes July 11, made it possible for farmers and rural people to enjoy the blessings and benefits of modern, electrical living

By SEN. GEORGE D. AIKEN*

**(Senator Aiken of Vermont was a close personal friend of Senator Norris and served with him in the United States Senate for two years.)*

NEARLY ALL of the farm and rural people of America today enjoy the blessings and benefits of modern, electrical living, thanks in large measure to the valiant and persistent struggle that the late Sen. George W. Norris waged to pass the Rural Electrification Act a quarter of a century ago.

Senator Norris' championing of the REA Act, of which he was both author and co-sponsor, freed rural America from the "dark ages." This monumental contribution to the welfare of rural people will always be a living memorial to this fearless statesman from Nebraska whose 100th birthday the nation commemorates July 11.

But REA is only one of an impressive list of accomplishments emblazoned on Norris' long record of public service which included 40 years in the U. S. Congress.

Another of his notable achievements was the courageous fight he led to establish the Tennessee Valley Authority. In my opinion, TVA and REA have done more to raise the standard of living of rural people and to give hope to millions of farm families than anything else in the history of our nation.

Although George Norris championed the cause of people generally, he was particularly concerned with the welfare of rural people. This deep concern for farm folk was indelibly imprinted on his character during the formative years of his life.

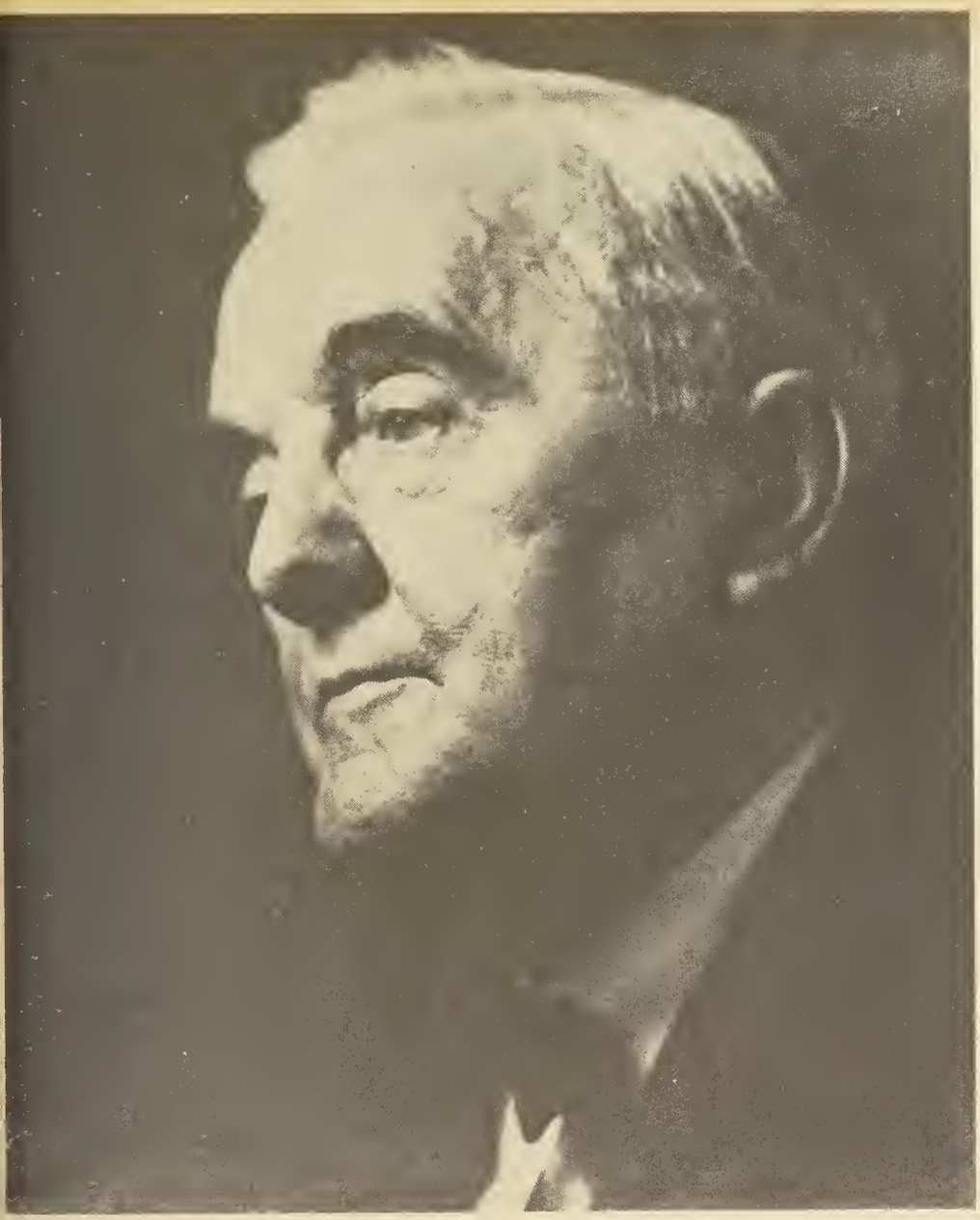
Left fatherless at the age of four and having lost his only brother, who could have become the family mainstay, young George bitterly resented the fact that his mother was required to work incessantly—indoors and out—to raise her large family.

Impressions fixed on one's character between the ages of 4 and 14 can never be erased, and the hardship years which Norris spent on his mother's Ohio farm undoubtedly molded into his character the dedication to the cause of alleviating the hardship and drudgery of the people of this nation who had to till the soil for a living.

His determination to help rural people, coupled with his indomitable courage, led to the establishment of TVA and REA, in spite of opposition that would have seemed insurmountable to any one of lesser fortitude.

Largely as a result of the REA victory, American agriculture has become the envy of the world and it is our country's most potent weapon in the defense of democratic government.

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY last month announced that the Post Office Department will issue this commemorative stamp to mark the 100th birthday of the late Sen. George W. Norris. The background shows a dam, a power plant, and an electric line, symbols of what are regarded as his greatest accomplishments, TVA and REA.



Senator George W. Norris

Were it not for the fact that TVA and REA tower above his other accomplishments as a legislator, he would still command an impressive position in history by virtue of his successful efforts in the cause of the workingman and the efficient functioning of the legislative branch of the Federal government.

To this day, vested economic interests and unscrupulous political powers detest the name of George Norris and this fact in itself creates another monument to his name.

WHEN WE CELEBRATE the 100th anniversary of a great man, it is not sufficient merely to note his achievements. Such a commemoration would hardly constitute a tribute worthy of his noble name, for George Norris carried on a work which he did not begin and which he did not finish. It will never be finished!

The degree to which we honor his name will be determined by the manner in which we carry on the work he left unfinished. For instance, millions of citizens of this nation are still waiting for the benefits of natural resources development, which the people in the TVA and other areas have enjoyed for many years.

The United States needs strong leadership today to carry on the battle to develop our natural resources for the benefit of all, and not just for the profit of a few.

The memory of George Norris should serve to remind us that the challenge today is as urgent as it was in his day.

The continuing trend toward concentration of people, industry and political power in a relatively few mammoth industrial and urban areas must be stemmed if we are to maintain maximum economic, social and security levels in this country.

The rural areas must be preserved and revitalized if we expect our nation to remain strong. George Norris recognized this to be a fact. This is one reason why he exerted such heroic efforts to establish the TVA and REA programs.

If he were alive today, he would be in the forefront of the crusade to reverse the declining economy of rural America. It now falls to our lot to continue the work he so valiantly carried on. Great areas of the country are still awaiting the full development of their land, water and other resources. When this is done, large sections will become available for increased agricultural and industrial development and these areas will furnish thousands of people with a far more rewarding and satisfying way of life than they have ever before experienced.

Development of our resources in these areas will provide a background and an environment of forests, lakes, rivers, farms, villages, churches, modern schoolhouses, and electrically-equipped homes. This is the type of environment that George Norris fought for—healthy places where men and women could live and work in decent surroundings.

And in keeping faith with the Norris legacy, we must see to it that the people of our nation have the vast amounts of electricity they will need, and at the lowest rates possible.

It requires no sixth-sense or crystal ball to realize that the electric industry, and particularly cooperative rural electrification, are on the threshold of a period of skyrocketing demands for their product. During the first 25 years of rural co-op electrification, the use of power on the farms has doubled about every five years.

To meet the rapidly growing needs of consumers of rural electric systems presents a challenge of tremendous proportions. For instance, it is estimated that within the next 10 years, the demand by all power users will increase one trillion kilowatt-hours, requiring about 85 per cent more generating capacity than we have today.

To provide this collossal increase in electrical production will require all the resources of public, cooperative and commercial power interests combined. It will necessitate the construction of generating plants of from 300,000 to a 1,000,000 kilowatts capacity.

(Continued on page 19)

No need to SWELTER this sum

Air conditioning not only can keep you cool during the hottest weather, it can also help you stay healthy

By BARBARA SPADETTI

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

☐ THERE'S NO NEED to swelter during the summer. Each year, hundreds of thousands of people are finding this out, as the ever-increasing popularity of air conditioning affirms. Yet, despite its widespread acceptance, there are still many individuals who do not want air conditioners, presumably because of misconceptions they hold in regard to them.

This was emphasized forcefully in a recent survey of non-owners conducted by a leading merchandizing firm. Nearly 50 per cent of those persons interviewed thought air conditioners caused colds. Twenty-five per cent believed that air conditioners aggravated rheumatic conditions, and others thought that they intensified the discomfort of those who suffered from allergies.

Medical proof, however, contradicts these misconceptions. Many doctors recommend air conditioners for those who suffer from asthma, sinus, heart and respiratory ailments. Furthermore, because air conditioners wring the moisture out of the air, they eliminate one of the most uncomfortable aspects of summer weather. Although air conditioners may not be expected to reduce the temperature indoors more than about 15 to 20 degrees lower than the prevailing outdoor temperature, this cooling combined with dehumidification promotes a feeling of well-being which induces restful sleep and maintenance of normal appetite even during the hottest summer days and nights.

Another appealing feature, particularly to the housewife, is that air conditioners filter the air and remove much of the dust, which, in turn, makes housekeeping a lot simpler. This, of course, is due to the fact that windows are closed and

Air-conditioning Terms

Here is an explanation of some of the more commonly used terms regarding air conditioners. They should serve to help anyone desiring to buy a unit to make a more satisfactory purchase:

- *Air Conditioners:* A true air conditioner must perform these functions: cool, dry, filter and circulate the air.
- *Blower fan:* This is the fan in the conditioner unit which directs cool air into a room.
- *British Thermal Unit:* Usually known as BTU, it is a term referring to the measure of the quantity of heat in a substance. One BTU is the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of a pound of water one degree. It has now become the standard rating of the cooling capacity of an air conditioner.
- *Comfort zone:* This is the range of effective temperature in which most adults feel comfortable. The majority of people feel most comfortable when the temperature is 20 to 30 degrees below 98.6 degrees, body temperature.
- *Compressor:* The pump which circulates Freon from the evaporator, and through compression, raises its temperature and then sends it into the condenser.
- *Condenser:* The coils and fins used to expel room heat to the outdoors. The hot Freon gas circulates through the condenser coils and gives off heat to the comparatively cooler outside air. When the heat is removed, the Freon condenses into a liquid once more.
- *Conduction:* When heat passes through a substance, such as the handle of a cooking utensil, pan, or through windows and walls of a house. Insulation slows down conducted heat, thus air conditioning works most efficiently in a well-insulated home.
- *Cooling coils:* These are found in the evaporator. Cold Freon goes through these coils, removing heat from the room air which results in cooling, and evaporation of moisture.
- *Freon:* The refrigerant in air conditioners. This chemical boils at 20 to 40 degrees below zero.
- *Horsepower:* This refers to the nominal horsepower rating of the motor which runs the compressor. It has no relationship to the unit's capacity and it should not be used in describing a unit's capacity. For example, a one horsepower unit can range from 5,000 to 12,000 BTU because of variations in the motor.
- *Slinger ring:* A device within an air conditioner which throws the moisture over the entire surface of the condenser where it is vaporized and thus eliminated.
- *Temperature differential:* The degree to which an air conditioner can lower the temperature of a room below the prevailing outside temperature.
- *Ton:* Another obsolete rating of an air conditioner's cooling capacity. One ton was formerly equal to 12,000 BTUs, but this does not apply to room air conditioners any longer and should not be used.

the entrance of dust from the outside is held to a minimum. Moreover, by eliminating excess humidity, the problem of mildew during damp weather is practically non-existent.

Another significant finding uncovered by surveys is that many people are confused as to how air conditioners function and as to what type and size to buy.

How does one determine what size and type of air conditioner to buy? Because every home presents an individual problem, and because there are so many different sizes and kinds of units available, ranging from small window units to complete central systems, a prospective buyer should seek out the advice of a reliable air conditioner dealer.

Here is a check list for the prospective air conditioner buyer to consider before making his purchase:

☐ What is the BTU capacity? BTU means British Thermal Unit. Today, the cooling capacity of all air conditioners is rated in terms of BTUs. Formerly, it was in terms of horsepower. By finding out the BTU rating of a unit you can determine the size of the area that an air conditioner will cool efficiently.

☐ Does the unit have a thermostat? This adds slightly to the cost of the unit, but it is an investment that is usually well worth the money since it cuts the operating cost by shutting off the unit when the desired temperature is reached.

☐ Check the amount of noise created by the fan. Some units have propeller fans which are usually noisier than the squirrel cage type. Excessive noise can be very annoying. Manufacturers realize this and over the years they have been successful in producing units which operate much more quietly than older models.

☐ Are the air filters washable? If not, are they expensive to replace?

☐ Does the unit exhaust stale air and bring in fresh air from the outside? You may often wish to use your unit merely to circulate fresh air.

☐ Does the unit heat as well as cool? Many new models work on the heat pump principle. That is, on cooler days the refrigeration process is reversed and the unit provides heat. These models are considered effective as long as the outside temperature remains about 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

☐ Can the direction of the air flow be adjusted? This is an important consideration because movable grills or deflectors can shift the flow of cool air in the direction that you prefer, making it possible to eliminate drafts.

☐ Should the unit be operated on a 240 volt or 120 volt circuit? Recently manufacturers have developed a small, 120 volt unit which draws 7½ amperes for use on the standard 120 volt household circuit. This unit has limited capacity, however. Anything larger than this should have a 240 volt line. Ideally, all units should be operated on their own individual circuit because the high initial surge of power may cause fuses to blow.

☐ What is the horsepower? This term describes the capacity of the compressor motor. It is no longer used to measure the cooling capacity.

You can expect that your air conditioner will require about one kilowatt hour of electricity per horsepower for each hour of operation. This would mean that if your electric rate is 2c a kilowatt-hour, it would cost 24c a day to operate a one horsepower unit for 12 hours. This size of unit would normally cool a 500 square foot area.

For best results, a window air conditioner should be placed on the north or west side of the house. Also, you should inspect the filters frequently. Dirty or worn filters reduce the efficiency of a unit. It is also desirable to see to it that windows are kept closed and that outside doors are not opened any more frequently than necessary.

Generally speaking, the newer window models are relatively simple to install with the exception of the electrical connection. If 240 volt service is required, this is a job for a qualified electrician.

With the cost of air conditioners now comparable to other popular electrical household appliances, the comfort that they provide is within the reach of nearly every family who desires to escape from the summer's heat.

Haymaking in Ireland

Letter from Home

Rural Development in Ireland

By ITA HARNETT

(an Irish girl)

☐ Ireland's rural development movement is known as *Muintir na Tire* (pronounced Meenter na Teera). Translated into English it means "The People of the Land," or Country People's Movement, as we know it. Its aim is to promote better living for the whole community, with the active participation and on the initiative of the community.

It differs from sectional organizations, being first of all a movement and not an organization, and interests itself in every aspect of human life and activity.

The movement was started by a priest, the late Canon John. Hayes, who was pastor of a rural parish. It embraces people of widely different views and beliefs, all working towards one aim, the betterment of the rural Irish people. At Rural Week, a big get-together held annually, people of every denomination, politicians of different parties, rich and poor mingle happily in the true spirit of the movement.

In rural Ireland the parish has always been a convenient unit for dealing with local affairs. *Muintir na Tire* takes the Parish Guild as its fundamental unit. There is no special membership, it embraces all the families of the parish, and all partake of the benefits obtained. Its work is for all the people in every phase of their lives.

Although comparatively young (it had its first beginnings in 1937) it has a record of achievement in many fields. Unquestionably it has made the most serious contribution to the solving of our rural problems in recent years.

We are painfully aware of the declining numbers in our rural parishes, of the late marriages, and the proportions of unmarried. Rather than surrender to gloomy forecasts of our country's future, *Muintir na Tire* strives to tackle various problems as they arise. It sponsors projects of economic, educational and recreational character. Apart from other advantages, these help to make life in the country more interesting and more attractive, and in that way serve to stem the present day exodus of our youth from rural areas towards towns and cities at home and abroad.

Its work may not always be visible, such as the part it plays in educational, social and economic fileds; but in many rural parishes throughout the country, beautiful parish halls, playing fields and shelter belts, stand as monuments to its initiative.

Parish Guilds unite to form regional bodies for matters more than parochial interests. The next steps are to county and provincial federations, and finally there is a national executive elected by the Guilds themselves. Thus from the parish to the nation, the movement embraces all. There is no conflict between rural and urban. There are associate guilds in the cities and big towns. The interests of each are the interests of all.

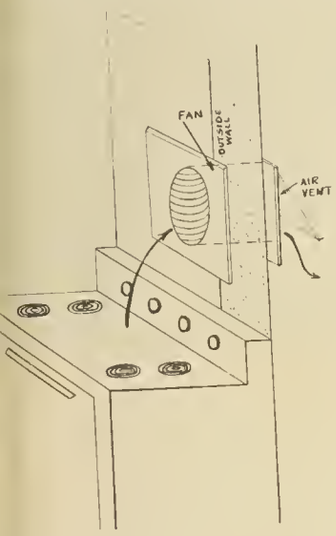
Rural Weeks have become an essential part of *Muintir na Tire*. For eight days every year people interested in the movement come together. Rectors of colleges are generous in helping, and Rural Week is usually held at some big residential college where delegates can stay and live together for the week. Leading men of thought in Ireland come and speak at these Rural Weeks.

The activities of the movement are often ahead of State-sponsored reforms. They include the organization of agricultural shows, encouraging the people to grow fruit trees, purchasing machinery which is hired out at a nominal charge, and securing of water supply and sewerage for small villages. For 10 years the women's section of one Parish Guild has been running a restaurant for the poor, where since its inception over a quarter of a million dollars have been given to needy people. Another rural Guild wanted a technical school. They bought one themselves.

The founder of *Muintir na Tire,* Canon Hayes, advocated "Cottage Industries" as a possible reply to emigration, migration and discontent. Faithful to that admonition, the Parish Guilds are doing splendid work in getting industries going in many centres. Onion growing and market gardening have been started in suitable areas. Art and craft classes, and vocational classes are brought to remote country villages. Homes have been repaired and redecorated by voluntary labour for poor people. In one parish a small farmer had the misfortune to have his cattle killed by lightning. The local Guild immediately organized a collection, and one hundred and sixty pounds sterling was soon collected towards his relief.

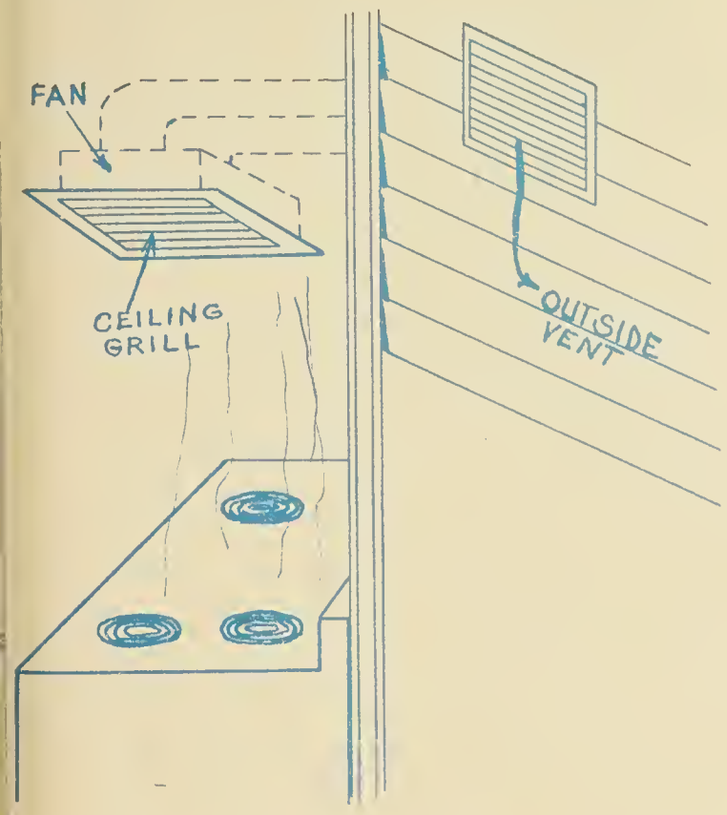
Kitchen Ventilation

Smoke, odors, grease, moisture, and heat need no longer be enemies in your kitchen. They can easily be discharged by a good ventilating fan installed as close as possible to the surface of your range. Here are the possibilities.



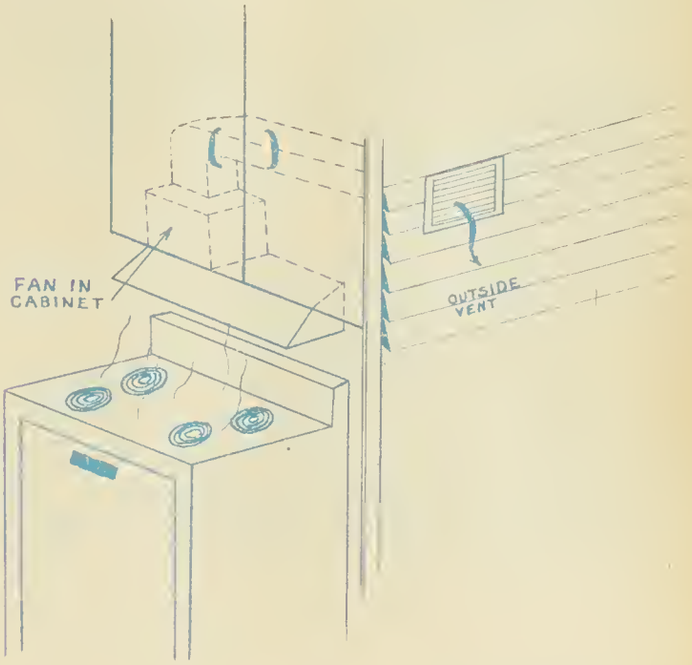
Wall Mounted

The wall mounted exhaust fan is most familiar and the least expensive. For best results and easiest cleaning, install it in an outside wall just above the backsplash of your electric range. If your range is not against an outside wall, however, you may install this type fan in the bottom of a wall cabinet over a cooking surface and duct it to the outdoors through wall or ceiling. Remember — the longer the duct through which the fan must exhaust air or the farther fan is from range, the larger its capacity should be. Capacity is measured in cubic feet of air discharged per minute.



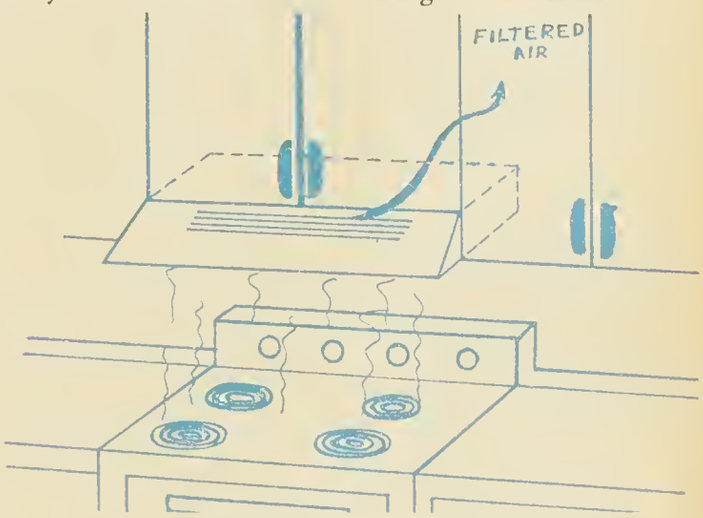
Ceiling Mounted

Another possibility is to mount the ventilating fan in the ceiling and duct it to the outside from there. The ceiling grill and fan should be installed as nearly as possible over the surface units on your range. Here again, the length of duct and location of fan will determine the size of fan and motor necessary to do the job effectively. Ventilator fans are helpful companions to air conditioners, too, because they eliminate heat and moisture.



Hood Mounted

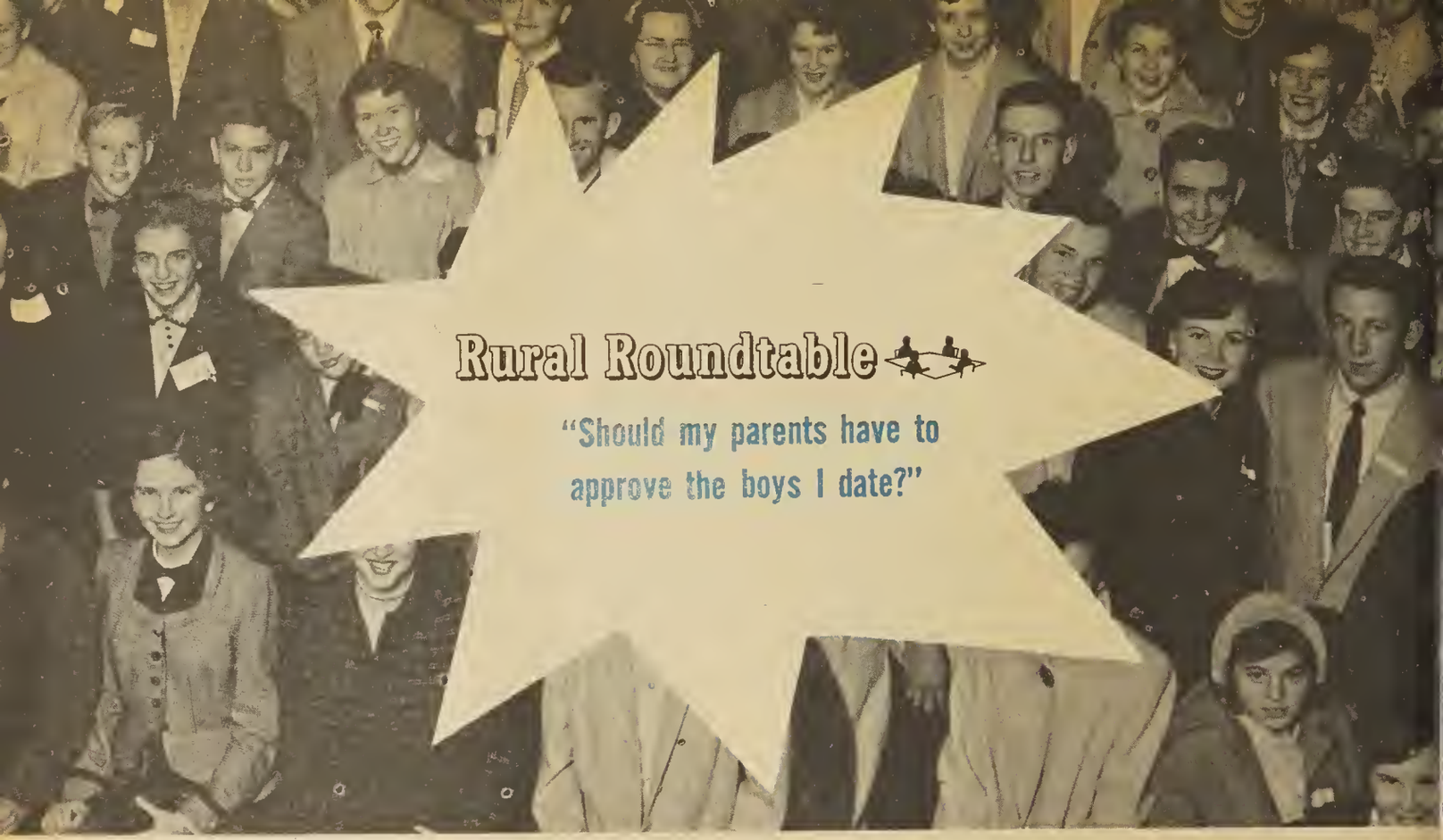
More effective in trapping cooking by-products is a ventilator fan mounted in a hood that covers most of the range surface. Prefabricated metal hoods which require ducts usually are installed under 18-inch-high wall cabinets.



No-duct Ventilation

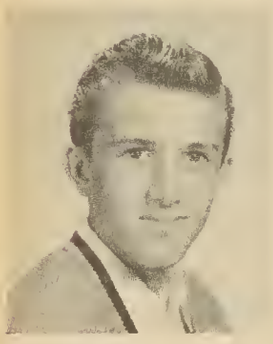
In the case where it's completely impossible to exhaust kitchen air to the outdoors, you can put in a no-duct range hood. Styled like an exhaust hood, it has special filters designed to trap the cooking odors, grease, and smoke, instead of pushing them outside. The filters should be removed periodically for cleaning or perhaps renewing. Installation is simple—hood just screws onto wall. In this case, you don't lose any cabinet space because no duct work is needed.

A word of warning. Never, under any circumstances, discharge these cooking by-products into the crawl space or attic. Insulation that you may have there will soon lose its insulating value and woodwork will deteriorate.



Rural Roundtable

"Should my parents have to approve the boys I date?"



BILLY KISER
Bessemer City, Rutherford Electric

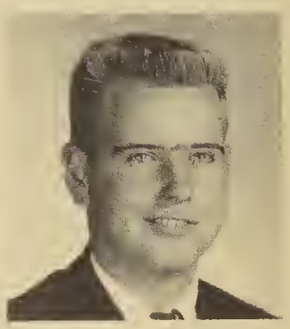
Yes, it is very important that the parents approve of the boy you are dating. If your parents don't approve, they are not going to trust him, and if they do not trust him, they are not going to let you date him. Your parents must have a good reason for not letting you date him and this reason should be good enough for you.

THERESA FOSTER
Mocksville, Davie Electric

I feel that our parents should *have* to approve of the boys we date as they are concerned with our welfare. I also think that a girl will enjoy her date more if she has her parents' approval.

DOROTHY LOU WARREN
Dunn, South River Electric

Parents should not necessarily *have* to approve of the boy their daughter dates, but shouldn't the girl have enough confidence in her parents' judgment to realize that they can see farther into life and its requirements than she? Therefore, the parents' approval of the boy is very good for the girl, because they should make her know that the parents do not see anything that is terribly wrong with the boy.



CHARLES WALSTON
Belcross, Albemarle Electric

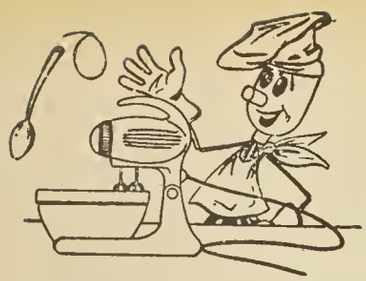
I don't believe that a girl's parents should necessarily have to approve of the boy she dates. I believe the girl should bring the boy to meet her parents so they can get to know him better. I believe that a girl should date some of the more popular boys who are well known and have good reputations.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION is asked by Judy Bailey, Wake Forest, Rt. 3. Judy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bailey, who are members of the Wake Electric Membership Corporation.

Judy is in the 9th grade at the Wake Forest High School. She likes to read very much.

Her question, she says, has been one that has concerned her and her friends.

If you have a question you'd like discussed by the panel, send it to the Rural Roundtable, *the Carolina Farmer,* P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Include the following information about yourself: your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation, and your special interests and talents. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we will send you $5.



Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

MISS BARBARA HODGES, Route 1, Deep Gap, sends us this month's recipe for a coffee cake she learned to bake in her home economics class at the Appalachian High School in Boone. Barbara is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hodges, who are members of the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

Our teen-age cook (she's 15) tells us that she reads the Carolina Farmer each month, and that this (Carolina Kitchens) is one of her favorite features. Her parents operate the Parkway Grill at Deep Gap (Watauga County), which, she writes, "would not be possible without electric service from our cooperative."

The Hodges belong to the Laurel Springs Baptist Church, and Barbara hasn't missed a Sunday there in the past year. She took Home Economics for the first time last year, and is very enthusiastic about it.

If you'd like to share a special recipe through this column, send it to: The Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along. And include something about yourself and family: the size of your family, the name of your electric membership corporation, the clubs you belong to, etc.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Miss Barbara Hodges
Route 1
Deep Gap, North Carolina

COFFEE CAKE

2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup sugar
1 egg, well beaten
¾ teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons butter
½ cup milk

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, salt and sugar and sift again. Cut in butter. Combine egg and milk and add all at once to flour mixture. Stir until mixture is blended. Turn into a greased 9-inch layer pan, spreading evenly. Brush top with melted butter. Mix together brown sugar, flour and cinnamon for topping and sift evenly over batter. Bake in hot oven 400F. for 25-30 minutes. One cup chopped nuts may be added.

COFFEE CAKE COVER

1½ tablespoons butter (melted)
1 tablespoon flour
4 tablespoons brown sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon

On Flags and the Fourth....

A French friend once said to me, "You know, every nation has its symbols of adoration and pride — to the British, it's the Crown; to us French, it's our cathedrals, our glory in things past. But to the American, it's the flag — surely, no people on the earth show more respect to their national banner than do you Americans."

Certainly, if he were speaking of this American, he was correct. I'm a silly sentimentalist about the Stars and Stripes; I always love to see those colors flying over school buildings and post office abodes; I always shed a few tears of traditional pride when the American flag passes me during a parade.

The true history of our beautiful banner has been for so long wrapped in the fabled fabric of our childhood remembrances, that it seems to me, during this, our month of independence, we might take a look at some flag facts:

...Did Betsy Ross really make the first U. S. flag? Our historians discredit this story, but the story that she stitched it after a design given her by George Washington still persists in the hearts of our children from 9 to 90. No attempt was made to sew up her claim to fame until 1870, when her grandson, William Canby, published it as a story she had told him in his youth.

...Was the flag designed by an individual? The closest thing to a legitimate claim is that it was Francis Hopkinson, but his claim rests on a weak foundation. In 1870 he asked our government to reward him with a quarter cask of wine for designing the U. S. flag. Uncle Sam turned down this request, and, later, his bill for work on the flag.

...I grew up believing that, when John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln, he jumped to the stage and caught his spur on Old Glory. Historians of that period say, to the contrary, that he was actually snagged by a "blue banner of the Treasury Guard" which hung next to the U. S. flag.

...Did you know that the flag "nailed" by Admiral Peary to the North Pole on April 6, 1909, was made of silk taffeta and sewn by his wife?

...Where is the oldest American flag? It rests in the Historical Museum at Bennington, Vermont.

...The Stars and Stripes won its first formal recognition from a foreign country on February 14, 1778, when John Paul Jones sailed his sloop "Ranger" into Brittany waters and won a thundering salute by the French fleet.

LET'S EAT OUT

YESTERDAY'S PICNIC

WHAT's your choice—a sabre-toothed tiger or a few ants?

Both of these creatures have one thing in common—picnics. The tiger was an occasional visitor at the first picnics, 50,000 or so years ago, when the cavemen huddled around a fire and roasted fresh-killed meat. The tiger was attracted, of course, by the smell.

And ants? Well, they do show up now and then at modern picnics. But not enough to spoil the fun, for we know how to take care of them.

Nowadays, picnics are more fun than they used to be. For one thing, portable grills and coolers; disposable plastic knives, spoons and forks; colorful paper plates, cups and other things take the work out of outdoor eating. The food is more imaginative and varied. The clean-up is a snap. You do the dishes, when they're paper, with a match!

The Greeks had picnics 2,500 years ago. Naturally, they had a word for them—"contributor feasts." In London, in 1802, some fashionable people organized a picnic society. Before any outing, they would decide on a menu. They would draw lots to decide what each member would provide. But there was some dissatisfaction, probably disputes over who would furnish the expensive entree as opposed to the inexpensive items. Anyway, the Society was disbanded after only a year.

But the picnic idea caught on. Within 50 years, picnics were common. Some were large enough to feed a hungry small-sized army. Following is a typical menu for a picinic-for-40 given by an English woman:

"A joint of cold roast beef, a joint of cold boiled beef, 2 ribs of lamb, 2 shoulders of lamb, 4 roast fowls, 2 roast ducks, 1 ham, 1 tongue, 2 veal and ham pies, 2 pigeon pies, 6 medium-size lobsters, 1 piece of collared calves head, 18 lettuces, 6 baskets of salad, 6 cucumbers."

Beverages included soda, ale and wine. As for utensils, you were advised to bring along good china and your very best sterling silverware.

This was status seeking—1861 vintage.

Meanwhile, Americans were coming up with their own kinds of picnics. The Pilgrims learned from the Indians and held clambakes. The Viriginians learned from West Indian tribes and held barbecues with an entire ox as the bill of fare.

According to anthropologists, the clambake, the barbecue and the Hawaiian luau really date back to the superstitions of the primitive hunters. They invited the entire tribe to share their kill—not from generosity, but because they were afraid uninvited guests would hex their food!

What did your grandparents eat on their picnics? Some dishes were rather uninspired—like chicken sandwiches, stuffed eggs, and baked beans in relish. But a recipe book of 1915 also suggests sandwiches of cottage cheese and whole peanuts; cheese-sauce sandwiches; and something called "Ham sandwiches tartare"—minced ham, mayonnaise, tarragon, vinegar, mustard, minced parsley, capers, gherkins, onions, olives, and chopped fresh tomato, covered with watercress or nasturtium blossoms.

Recommended hot dishes included oysters a la king, lobster, and eggs Newburgh—made at home and "turned into the hot thermos vacuum jar."

Luxury

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

With that inviting warmth in the summer air, be glad you live in mid-twentieth century America where eating outdoors, complete with hot and wholesome meals, can be enjoyable for everybody including "the cook." All it takes to make that prediction come true is a weatherproof convenience outlet on the porch into which one's small electric appliances can be plugged.

That the so-called "small applicances" are big about KP is common knowledge to today's homemakers, of course. But all too many of us, either from forgetfulness or force of habit, overlook the usefulness of these willing workers in preparing meals outdoors.

Since good nutrition calls for at least one piping hot dish at each meal, weather or not, small appliances are a natural whenever the urge comes to escape from the four walls of the kitchen. There is a suitable and easily-portable appliance

Patented in 1907, the vacuum jar was the first in a long line of modern conveniences. There came also inflatable plastic cushions to sit on, straw roll-warmers, oak barrels holding four gallons of liquid, and paper cups, invented in 1909 by Dixie Cup. Now you can even buy trays attached with spikes that are tapped into the ground to convert the tray into table.

Cook-Outs

for every meal in the day, from breakfast to dinner. Each is as versatile outdoors as indoors.

The wide assortment of today's portable appliances proves that the homemaker is missing a bet if she fails to put her portable appliance to work when planning outdoor menus for hot summer days and nights. Among them are the fry pan, roaster, broiler, dutch oven, griddle, and also those old standbys, the toaster, coffee maker and waffle baker.

With controlled temperatures simplifying the use of portable appliances, recipes are easy enough for even teen-agers to follow. The present-day trend toward detachable controls, which permit the appliance to be completely dunked in water, simplifies after-meal cleaning-up.

The niceties of one's table appointments needs not be sacrificed even if it isn't practical or convenient to tote Sunday-best china and linen outdoors. Plastic dinnerware and table mats come in tasteful designs and colors.

TODAY'S PICNIC

A pair of wet sneakers can ruin your next picnic.

Or a fishing rod without fishhooks, a hot dog minus the mustard, a car with too many passengers.

These things can happen to anybody, of course, but they need not spoil your picnic. The secret—plan your outing well in advance and follow through:

1. Plan it. First rule under the "planning" head is to determine who's going. This is important, for the guests will help you determine many other things, such as—

2. The spot. Try to choose a site that will interest everyone, young or old. A hidden nook that few of the picnickers have ever seen or visited is ideal. Water is important. So is the view. So is poison ivy. You might even take a tip from the hunters, who often make arrangements with farmers to camp for a few hours.

3. Next, plan the food. VERY IMPORTANT, naturally. Again, remember the age groups. Keep it simple. Remember, it's a picnic, not a dinner party. This is one occasion when the kids should be allowed to get mustard on their faces. Remember that the outdoors and strenuous exercise build appetites. So have plenty of food to eat, whatever it is. And don't forget the trimmings—salt, pepper, mustard, relishes, pickles, crackers, potato chips, etc.

4. Equipment is important, too. Paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils are a must. Coolers are important to keep beverages ice cold. Long-handled fire equipment is handy, too, although if you want to be real rugged you can do a lot with a pointed stick. Then there are the coffee pot, bug sprays, sunburn lotion, insect repellants, can openers, etc. And remember the matches.

5. There are other kinds of necessary equipment. Clothing, for instance, which is where the wet sneakers come in. Dress sensibly, again bearing in mind this is a picnic, not a high-heeled afafir. And take change for the young ones, for you never know when Johnny is liable to slip into the brook. You can even take pajamas along, so that the tired children are ready to pop into bed when they get home.

6. Play equipment is important, too, for old and young. You've got to figure on the possibility of showers or rain. Have a few games for the kids to play. Take a ball, fishing rods (if fishing is at hand), swimming trunks and bathing suits, a few books, a radio.

7. Make a list of the things you take. And check it off before you leave. Many a picnic has a damp aftermath, when you discover a brand new radio or some other piece of equipment has been left under a tree.

8. Don't overload your car with too many passengers. It's a good idea to leave enough room so that the youngsters can stretch out and nap on the trip home.

9. Don't be a DC (dirty citizen). Clean up after yourselves.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps please) for EACH pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing.

Send 35¢ for full-color Fashion Catalog.

Styles for Mid-Summer

9435—Trio of gay blouses to sew in cottons. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. A, B and C. Styles in size 36 take 1⅞ yards 35-inch fabric for each.

4557—Tucked bodice turns a simple casual into one of summer's smartest styles. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅛ yards 35-inch fabric.

9202—A lovely fashion designed for short, average and tall figures. No alterations. Save time, work, worry. Printed Pattern in Misses Proportioned Sizes 12-20. See pattern for yardages.

4710—Playsuit and skirt with color-striped sailor trim. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 playsuit 2⅞ yards 35-inch fabric; skirt 2⅝ yards.

9488—Scooped sundress, collared jacket feature tab - and - button trim. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ dress, 4¼ yards 35-inch; jacket 1⅞ yards.

4572—Two fashion hits for Juniors; one has flared skirt, the other slim. Printed Pattern in Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13 with full skirt, 4⅛ yards 35-inch fabric.

FOR NIMBLE FINGERS

7426. Each gay motif has a mate—just right for matching pillowcases, scarf ends, towels. Transfer of six designs 4½ x 13 inches; color schemes. **662.** Just one single applique pattern is all you need for this flight of butterflies. Use odds and ends from your scrapbasket. Charts, directions, patch pattern for butterfly quilt. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: **The Carolina Farmer,** 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 5¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send 25¢ for Needlecraft Catalog.

GEORGE NORRIS

(Continued from page 13)

More efficient generating plants will have to be built, and we shall have to rely more and more on power produced from atomic energy. In addition, we must harness the remaining sources of hydro-electric power.

To distribute the huge amounts of electricity that will be used in the future, a nation-wide system of transmission lines will be necessary with both private, public and co-op utilities pooling their supplies and drawing from these common-carrier, high voltage lines to serve the needs of their consumers.

The trend to giant generating and transmission facilities has already begun. It cannot be stopped.

THE QUESTION confronting Americans now is whether this trend shall be permitted to grow into a huge power monopoly or whether it shall be so managed as to contribute the greatest benefit possible to the most people possible.

Since 20 per cent of the new energy which we must develop during the next decade will be used on farms and rural areas, it is our job in carrying on the unfinished work of George Norris to see that our rural people are not only furnished with adequate electricity at reasonable prices, but, also, that they have full access to power sources, old and new, on terms equal to those given the most favored corporate interests.

This challenge of insuring full and equitable development and distribution of the products of our natural resources is as great a challenge as any that confronted George Norris. The finest and most meaningful honor which we can pay him, and the one which I know he would appreciate most, will be to resolve that we will carry on his crusade to make a better life for the people of America.

IRRIGATE SAFELY

■ "Man Electrocuted While Handling Irrigation Pipe."

It happened in Eastern North Carolina this year. "And it'll happen again unless people exercise safety precautions in the handling and moving of irrigation equipment," warns Ronald Sneed, Extension irrigation specialist at North Carolina State College.

If you have to move irrigation pipes under high voltage lines, be sure to keep them horizontal, advises Sneed.

"Another possible danger is in large sprinklers putting out solid streams of water that come in contact with power lines," he says. "If at all possible, stay away from high voltage lines when setting up an irrigation system. Or take care in working around the power lines."

Above all, he warns, keep children away from irrigation pipe.

Equally dangerous is the area around the irrigation pump and engine. "If a power take-off driven pump is used, put a shield over the power shaft," says Sneed. "Clothing can get caught by the shaft, or somebody could fall into the shaft and be badly hurt. With small hand-cranked power units, be careful that the crank doesn't 'kick back' and break a hand or arm."

Sneed says to be sure that the wheelcd power unit is secured so that there's no danger of the unit rolling into the water source. When refueling any of the engines, they shouldn't be running and they should be cool.

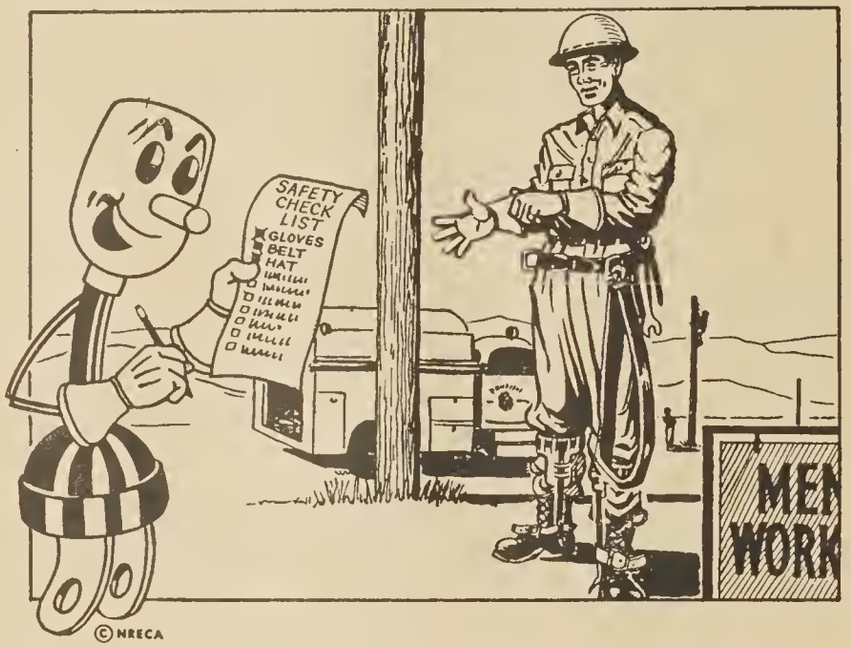
"The electric motor-driven unit should be properly grounded and wired," he says. "Water and electricity make a dangerous combination, so be sure the installation is safe at all times."

When the unit is first started, pipes should be filled slowly. If water is pushed through the pipes too fast, turbulence is created that could "blow out" an end plug or cause a latch to break.

"On several occasions, I have known of people being seriously hurt when hit by 'blown-out' end plugs," says Sneed.

The area around the pumping unit should be kept clean. Animals should be fenced away from the system. Care should be taken to keep children and inexperienced operators away from the unit.

WILLIE WIREDHAND SEZ . . . Our Linemen Know Their Stuff



Rural electric linemen are the best in the business . . . they work for you to keep the lines hot . . . day and night . . . fair weather and foul. Perfect service is their goal. They do their job efficiently and safely because they've been specially trained. So when lines need repair in your area . . . play safe . . . call on the experts, your linemen.

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RANDOLPH ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION at the Lee J. Stone Memorial Stadium on Frlday, July 14. Will have speaker and FREE PRIZES.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Compulsion

A man entered the bar, ordered a glass of beer, drank half of it, and threw the rest on the bartender. Then he apologized profusely. "It's a nervous compulsion I have," he explained. "I'm terribly embarrassed."

"You'd better see a psychiatrist," advised the bartender, and the man promised he would. But a couple of months later, he returned to the establishment and did the same thing again.

"I thought you were going to a psychiatrist!" stormed the bartender.

"Oh, I did," said the man, "and it's done me a world of good. I'm no longer embarrassed."

* * *

All Aboard!

Then there's the story about the old hotel that was located right alongside the main lines of two railroads. And one evening along came a salesman who unwittingly rented a front room. All night long passenger and freight trains roared past the hotel with their diesel horns sounding. At the first dim rays of dawn, the haggard salesman came down to the lobby in his pajamas, and asked the clerk:

"Say, what time does this hotel get to New York?"

* * *

Just In Case

"I'll carry this case to the highest court in the land," said the lawyer to the prisoner, "but in the meantime you'd better try to escape."

* * *

"The funny part is—he's making more than we are!"

HALE!

Recipe

A lady was having lunch at the home of a friend and was given permission by the hostess afterward to ask the cook for the receipe of a sauce that had been served. The cook said she didn't have the receipe—just worked things out as she went along. The usual ingredients, though, were butter, flour, lemon juice, a few shakes of paprika, and water. The lady then wanted to know how much water, and the cook replied: "Oh, just a mouthful."

* * *

Wise Cracks

. . . Maybe highways are called arteries because of the blood spilled on them these days.

. . . An alarm clock is a small mechanical device to wake up people who have no children.

. . . The easiest way to tell the difference between young plants and weeds is to pull up everything. If they come up again, they're weeds.

* * *

Temperance

In a Sunday school class discussion of temperance, one mother said that she learned how well she had taught her children the evil of liquor when her youngest, a TV cowboy fan, brought her a picture he had drawn of a cowboy in a saloon.

"But don't worry, Mother," he quickly assured her, "he isn't going to drink anything. He just went in there to shoot a man."

* * *

Long Winded

A stranger entered the church in the middle of the sermon and took a seat on the back row. After awhile he began to fidget. Learning over to the man across the aisle, he whispered, "How long has he been preaching?"

"Thirty or forty years, I think," was the answer.

"I'll stay then," decided the stranger. "He must be about through."

* * *

"Somebody borrow your square?"

"The paper called and asked if you were sick . . . said you hadn't complained about anything in over a week."

Don't "Make-Do" with an Old Fashioned Kitchen

Be really modern with an

ALL ELECTRIC KITCHEN

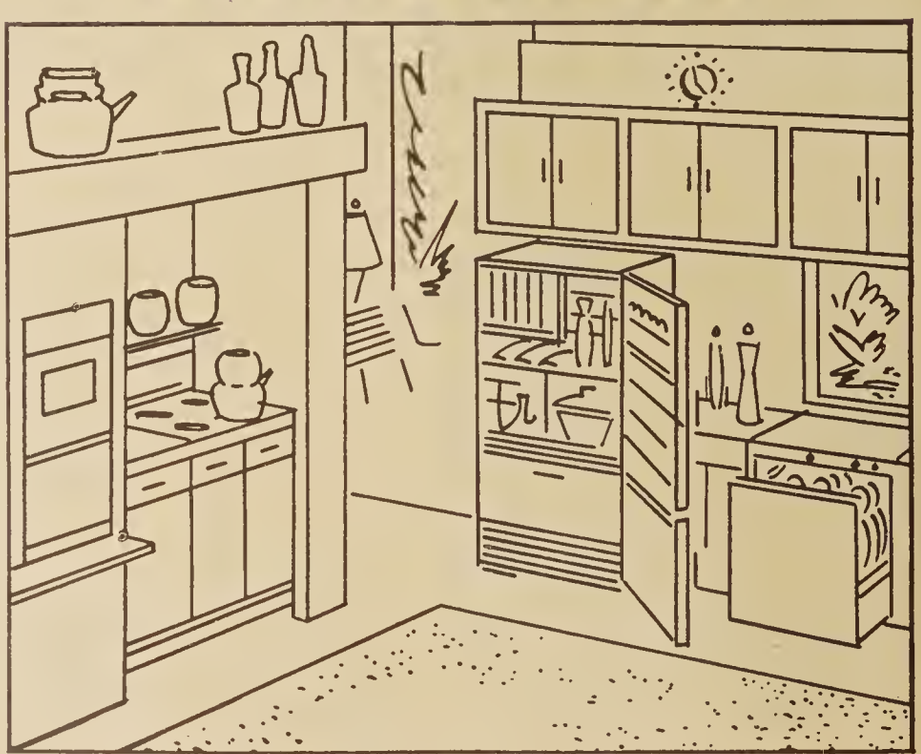
Every housewife can enjoy the day to day ease and efficiency of an all-electric kitchen, work better . . . in half the time, at less expense!

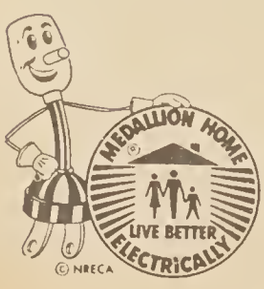
Cooks who cook the electric way win compliments . . . and it's so easy with a quick, dependable modern electric range.

An all-electric kitchen saves you time, too, when your refrigerator-freezer is well-stocked . . . you have a supermarket right in the kitchen!

After-dinner blues? Not for the lucky homemaker with the all-electric kitchen. Her dishwasher does a whole day's dishes in one load . . . pots and pans included!

The happiest, most efficient woman in town is the smart one . . . the one with the all-electric kitchen.





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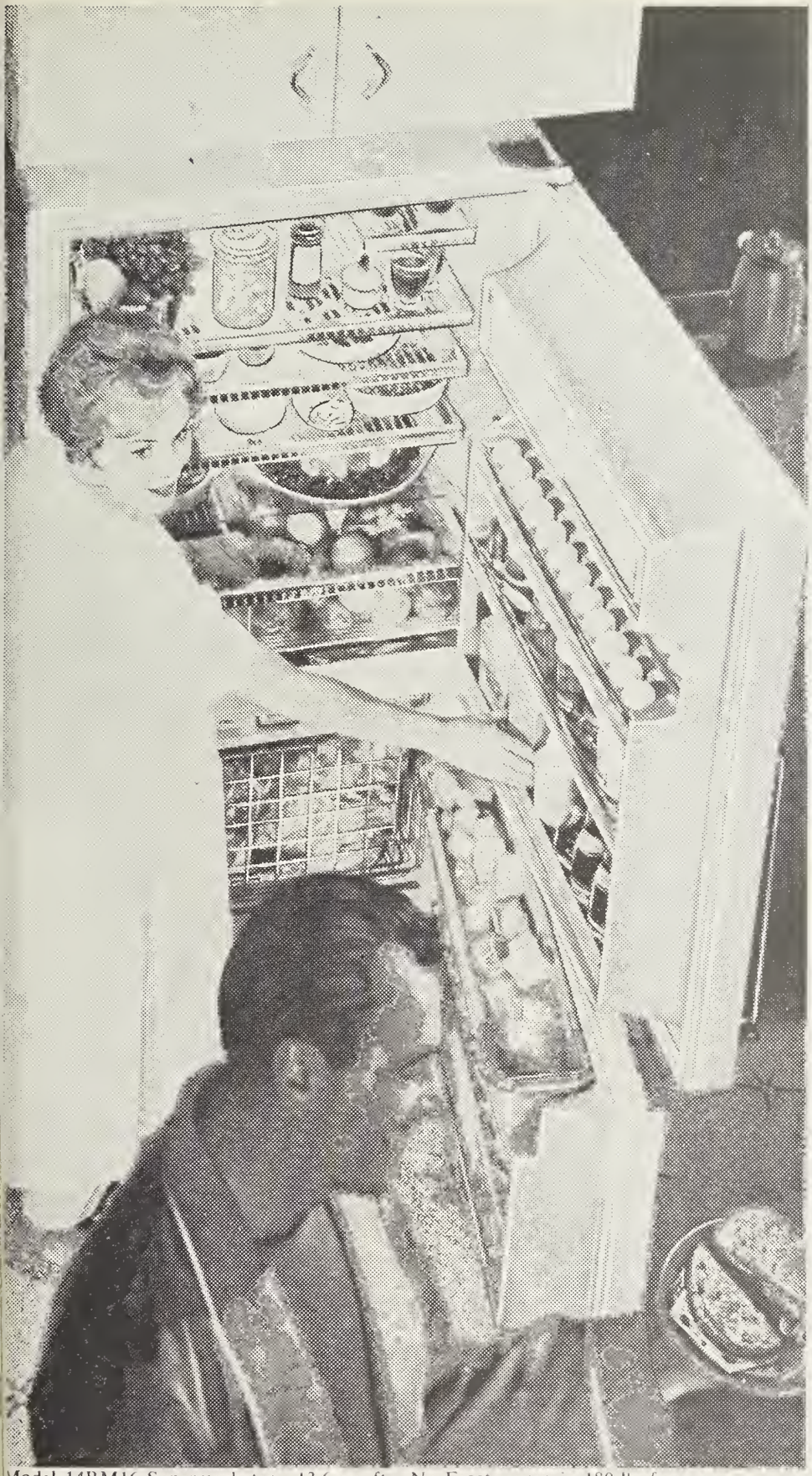

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. . . with the right place, right temperature and right humidity for every kind of food you store!

Open the door of a 1961 Philco refrigerator and you'll discover a Custom-Tailored Cold compartment for butter, cheese, milk, meat, vegetables, even *ice*—everything has its own scientifically controlled area!

☆ *Carefree Philco No-Frost* system keeps both freezer and fresh-food compartments clear of frost automatically!

☆ *Beautiful Wedgwood Color* interiors – even in budget-priced models! The freezer in one model ("The Convertible") even converts to extra refrigerator space at the flick of a switch, ideal for families with freezers!

☆ *Custom look without custom cost!* They're actually free-standing, yet every new Philco model can be recessed for that custom-kitchen look! Own a new 1961 Philco Custom-Tailored Cold refrigerator-freezer on low weekly terms.

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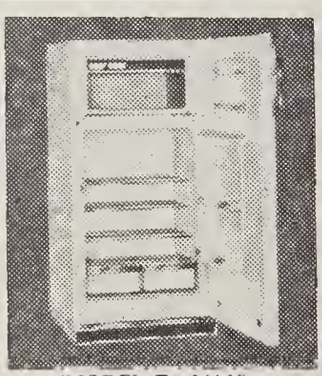
Giant 18.8 cu. ft. upright—holds up to 658 lbs. of frozen food. Takes very little floor space, can go right in your kitchen. Get this enormous freezer, right now, and enjoy fresh fruit and vegetables all year long.

Book-shelf storage makes food easy to see and reach. 6 freezing surfaces freeze food fast—on contact.

PLUS: All the most wanted features:

- Big Juice Can Dispenser—holds 20 cans
- Glide-Out Basket for bulky foods
- Positive safety latch—opens from inside, too, as added safety precaution
- Safe-Guard alarm light—warns if current fails

See your General Electric Dealer for this huge capacity upright, or ask about his brand new chest models.



(MODEL TA-244-V)

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- **Easy dial-defrost**
- **4 shelves—2 adjust for bulky foods**
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- **Magnetic safety door**

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